

From the New York Evening Post.
MR. CLAY.

The New World publishes, in a supplementary sheet, a Life of Henry Clay, written by one of his admirers.

Our attention has just been called to a fraud which this man committed on the Constitution of the United States upon taking his seat in the United States Senate. The first sentences in the memoir of the New World are these:

"Henry Clay is a native of Hanover county, Virginia. He was born on the 12th of April, 1777, in a district of country familiarly known in the neighborhood as the *slasher*."

Henry Clay, therefore, attained the age of thirty years on the 12th of April, 1807; at which time, and not before, he would be allowed by the Constitution to enter the United States Senate. The second chapter of Henry Clay's Life, in the New World, opens with these words:

"On the twenty-ninth of December, 1806, Mr. Clay, then in his 29th [30th] year, produced his credentials, and took his seat in the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Clay, therefore, smuggled himself into the Senate of the United States about four months before he had any right to be there. The second section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States says:

"No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years."

* Let us look at this matter with perfect fairness; let us forget that we are either the political friends or the political enemies of Mr. Clay; let us suppose he has been dead a hundred years, and that we are an impartial posterity, desirous only of pronouncing a just moral judgment upon this act, which was the first public act of his career as a politician of the Federal Government.

In the first place, it was a violation of the Constitution. This will not be denied; the words of that instrument are express. It is the duty of a member of Congress to obey the Constitution; and here is a public life commenced by a deliberate and wilful transgression of one of its plainest provisions. But is it nothing more than a mere violation of the national charter? Every Senator, before taking his seat, swears to support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Clay took this oath, on presenting himself in the Senate; and immediately broke it, by assuming functions which the Constitution forbade him to exercise. He superadded the guilt of violating a solemn pledge, to the wrong of transgressing the organic law of the nation.

Let us go further, and see it, in addition to this breach of the Constitution, and this disregard of his public oath, there was no dishonesty in Mr. Clay's taking a seat in Congress before his time of life entitled him to it. Every man who appears to claim a seat in Congress, implies, by that very act, that he is properly qualified, according to the Constitution. He presents himself, not only as a person elected according to constitutional forms, but as a person of the constitutional age. If he allows himself to be sworn in and admitted to his seat, under a false impression on the part of the other members that he has reached the time of life which qualifies him for the place, he commits a fraud. He utters no verbal falsehood, it is true; but he acts a falsehood, which is just as bad.

* We have examined the life of Mr. Clay prepared by Geo. D. Prentice and find that it corresponds with these dates.

WHIGGERY AND PROTECTION.

In spite of the efforts of the Clay Whigs to hide their thorough devotion to the Protective Tariff Policy from their Southern Anti-Tariff associates, the truth will show itself repeatedly, even out of their own mouths. The *Baltimore American*, in noticing our determined opposition to their present infamous and oppressive Tariff, says: "If there should be a locofoco majority in the next Congress, it ought to be clearly understood that the Tariff will be in danger of prostration. The Whigs alone are to be looked to for the preservation of the protective system; in the hands of another party the system must go down. Nothing but the strong rallying of the people upon this question can give permanence or stability to the policy, in the continuance of which the great interests of the country and of domestic labor are so intimately involved."

Thus it will be seen that the Clay Whigs further North profess to be the only friends of the "Protective system," and appeal to the people to sustain them, as the only means of sustaining it. Look, too, at Mr. Clay's letter, which we publish to-day. How can the Southern Clay Whigs have the hardihood, in the face of these things, to hold up Mr. Clay and the Whigs as opposed to the "Protective system," and in favor of the Compromise?—*South Carolinian*.

ANTI-TARIFFITES read the following from the Louisville Journal.

WHICH PARTY IS IN FAVOR OF A TARIFF?—The Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal says:

"The Whig conventions and public meetings throughout the State, without, so far as we know, a single exception, all adopt resolutions approving a protective tariff, and pledging themselves and their candidates to stand by this policy."

"On the other hand, the Locofoco conventions are either silent on this vitally important subject, or 'with bated breath' speak of being friendly to 'incidental protection,' or boldly take ground against any and every tariff, and in favor of British free trade."

THE DEMOCRAT.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 15, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In this attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—*Jackson*.

The former numbers of this paper have been full of *errata*, some of which make the editor err in the plainest rules of grammar, as well as entirely pervert his meaning. The errors are too numerous to correct now; we can only promise to attend to proof sheets more closely in future.

We have received no later Commercial intelligence than that heretofore published in this paper.

"Be thou ghost or goblin damn'd,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee."

Let every one who wishes to see how big a fool a man can make of himself when he tries, read the communication in the last Creole signed "Capt. Mackfaddling." It is a most beautiful specimen of Whig decency and logic, as well as a "way they have" of getting over those stubborn and troublesome things, "*facts*." We think that the "Capt." must have been in a frolic with his companion, "old Peter," and have partaken largely with him of his "*glass of liquor*" when he indited the following classical, elegant and very intelligible excerpts:

"It is true that it has long been asserted by many of the observing portion of the community, that all of the vaunted love of the Democrats for the 'dear people' was the grossest affectation, intended to accomplish only selfish purposes,—that while they were feeling of the good people and saying what fine 'bone and sinew' divers of those simple enough to stay and listen, and their pockets pilfered, and that the cloak of Democracy at this time conceals beneath its ample folds, principles and feelings at the development of which the rankest monarchist in Great Britain, or on the Continent would blush with shame."

"This is what that word 'Independent' so anomalously attached to 'Democrat,' means, that the writers therein will show that the Democrats are a set of 'Yeomen, not advanced to the rank of gentlemen.' 'Cruel, cruel Polly Hopkins.' 'Truth is mighty and must prevail.' 'Murder will out.' 'Spare woodman, spare the beechen tree.'"

"De times is berry hard, sir, but mas-a 'Indep.'—gosh, dat word too hard for nigger. Demmycrack br'nt him all right presently; den old Peter get glass of liquor for pickin' up wood, yah, yah, yah.
"Oh! Jim along, Jim along Joeey.
Oh! Jim along, Jim along Joeey."

We have been a good deal surprised at the publication of such stuff by a paper of a party that claims "all the decency and all the talent." The Creole must stand much in need of matter, to publish such. Call over, Mr. Editor, and we will furnish you something better—perhaps you would like to read and publish the speech recently made by the "godlike" at Faneuil Hall.

As to the Capt's verbal criticisms, we do disregard them, upon the ground of their being "negro testimony," for we are firmly convinced old Poladore wrote the piece, and if he did not, that whoever did write it, was *non compos* from the effects of liquor, or something stronger than real hard cider. Walker, in his dictionary says Yeoman means "a man of small estate in lands, a farmer, a GENTLEMAN FARMER." This is the understood and accepted meaning of the word. Who then but a drunken man or a negro, could say that the term "*Yeomen of the Country*" can have "no application to any citizen of this republic;" and what white man would say he hopes "the negroes are the only class in this country, that any one would presume to call 'Yeomen.' " Arthur Tappan, even, does not go so far: verily, the Anti-Slavery Society must have a copy of the last Creole, that it may perceive what a noble coadjutor it has, here in the South, in its advocacy of the rights of the black race.

The Capting says Yeomen "*are not the Whigs*,"—that is, the farmers, GENTLEMEN FARMERS, are not the Whigs. This we shall not now dispute, but we will tell the Capting he is right in saying that the Democrats are the *Yeomen*, farmers, GENTLEMEN FARMERS. It is well known that the Whigs, generally, have but a poor respect for the farmers and other industrial classes; they believe more strongly in stock-jobbers, and speculators, in banks and bank directors, and city gentlemen—while the mass of the Democratic party is composed of "farmers, GENTLEMEN FARMERS, Yeomen." "I thank thee Jew, for teaching me that word."

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster delivered his long looked for speech at Faneuil Hall on 30th ult. He shows very plainly that he does not intend to resign his present place. It is full of hard thrusts at Mr. Clay—and, without naming him once, it gives him as severe a castigation as the "leader" has received since the day when Randolph uttered his invective against him. Mr. Webster takes the late Massachusetts Convention to task for having nominated Mr. Clay—says the convention had no authority to make the nomination, having been called together for the sole purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor—He also abuses the convention for declaring a "full and special separation" from the president, by the whigs; on this subject, he, very wisely tells the whigs *carpe diem*—they had better, he says, use and cherish the authority and power they now have, than run the uncertain risk of acquiring more.—"Oh most righteous judge."

Mr. W. said the present out cry against the veto power, Mr. Clay's great hobby horse "is the mere effect of resentment"—that the attempt to get rid of it is "*a moker, of the house of the whigs*." The speech praises the Exchequer Plan to the skies, and claims the authorship of it for Mr. Webster himself—on the subject of the Bank he says:

"You would not desire a foreign bank, with a large capital, to come, untaxed, into State street to-morrow, and share the local business with your own banks. You do not want the nation to send one here; you are indifferent about it; you would not oppose it, perhaps; but it is not the object of your daily desires. But if we are to wait for the restoration of a sound currency till such a bank is established, I say to you that we might as well wait for the 'incoming of the Jews.'"

"A second Daniel come to judgment." Mr. Webster said he felt restrained from making as full a development of his views as he would like to have done, by the consideration, that he had been invited to speak by many of those his political friends who had acted with the convention, and he therefore thought it indicative, to go as fully as he would like into the expression of his views. He promises a further development soon.

The Creole is informed that the "Democratic Whig" is not a "new paper." It is the *quandam* "Southern Argus" the same old paper published at Columbus, which has long advocated the principles of the Federal party—that party that gave us the name of Democrats, as the name of the Methodists was given to John Wesley—in reproach,—but who, now that the name has come popular, would take it from us.—*Pitiful*.

The forlorn hope of the Whigs, is a division in the Democratic ranks, in the coming Presidential contest. "Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and accordingly we every day see and hear the Whigs, in public and private, and in their papers, exulting at what they think is the prospect of feud and division in the ranks of our party. Conscious that a people disgusted at the results and consequences of the last election—an election which was carried by humbuggery—will now demand an issue on principle, and well knowing their inability to meet, successfully, such an issue, "their hearts desire, and prayer to God is," that the Democratic party may be divided against itself in the choice of men. But our Whig brethren count without their host. Although it is very true, that for some one of the several great men whose names have been mentioned in connexion with a Democratic nomination, almost every individual entertains, and nearly all our presses throughout the Union, have expressed some preference, yet the utmost cordiality of feeling prevails, and, every where, we see and hear expressed an entire willingness, nay a determination, to abide the arbitrament of a national convention fairly made. We are too much united on principle, ever to permit minor differences as to men, to divide and distract us. The Whigs may dismiss the unmanly wish for division that they may conquer, and rest assured that whoever our Convention may bring forward as our standard bearer, in the next conflict, will receive the united support of the party—at least sufficient thereof, to secure a Waterloo defeat in 1844, to Mr. Clay and a Protective Tariff.

In the meantime, we advise our Whig brethren, who lay such "flattering unctions to their souls," to be on their guard, lest the division they so much hope for in us, befall themselves. The following letter from Gen. Scott, to a gentleman in Ohio, just before the advent of Mr. Clay to Dayton, may be looked upon as being decidedly ominous of the fact, that the "Hero of Lundy's Lane," is not at all disposed quietly to abandon the field, to the "lord of Ashland." Military chieftains are very popular now-a-days, in Whig National Conventions, and the Major General of all the armies of the United States, does not seem disposed to be pushed off the track, by the *ipse dixit* of a few Clay clubs, who fear the decision of a National Convention. The Major very modestly, but distinctly says he can know no one as a candidate for President or Vice President, until a National Convention shall have spoken—that it is unsafe to place candidates before the people without a regular nomination; and moreover, he distinctly announ-

ces that the Maj. General is not to be quieted by the gift of the nomination for the second office. Now, *non nostrum componere lites*; yet we do sincerely wish Mr. Clay a safe deliverance from these troubles; we ardently desire him to be the candidate of the Whigs, because we believe him to be "doomed to defeat," and because we would rather beat him than any other man of the party opposed to us.

Here follows the letter alluded to:

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1842.
Dear Sir:—I have not forgotten the warm shake of the hand you gave in the Pennsylvania Avenue, some time ago, and thank you sincerely for the cordial letter just received.

I am not a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, and can know no one as a candidate for either place, until a national convention shall have spoken. Indeed in the present state of parties, I deem it utterly unsafe for the Whigs to place candidates before the people without a regular nomination.

I have been in many indirect ways, within seven months, operated upon by a view to induce me to consent to be named for the Vice Presidency on the ticket of a very distinguished statesman. I have invariably answered—that I had neither claims nor pretensions to either the Presidency or Vice Presidency; that I was quite indifferent to the first, and that nothing could induce me to think of the second place. But if nominated by a regular national convention, for the Presidency, that I should certainly accept the honor, if I got not a vote in the Union. Of course, with such nomination, there would be but one democratic whig candidate in the field; and there certainly ought not to be two.—Who that ONE may be, is quite indifferent to me; but he who he may be—of some hundred persons I can name—he shall have my hearty prayers for his success.

In these few words, I have given you my creed and position. I never express myself, in other terms, to any body; and all who know me will bear testimony to my singleness and sincerity.

I do not wish to appear in the newspapers when I can possibly avoid it; but have not the slightest objection that what I write and say should be known to all who may desire to know my sentiments.

My professional duties leave me no time to travel, except occasionally, and then only on such duties. An excursion into Ohio would be highly agreeable to me.

With great respect and regard, I remain, my dear sir, yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

ELECTIONS.

ILLINOIS.—In the election recently held in this State for Governor, the majority for Ford, (Dem., over Duncan, (Whig), was 6,889.

IOWA.—In the Council, 9 Democrats and 6 Whigs; in the House, 14 Democrats and 12 Whigs. For a Convention to form a State Government, 4,129, against a Convention, 5,825. Majority against a Convention, 2,696.

VERMONT.—The vote for Governor stands thus: Paine, (Whig), 26,537, Smith, (Dem.), 25,140, Abolition and scattering, 1,976. In the Senate, the Whigs have two majority, and in the House 28. The Democratic gain in the Legislature since last year, is thirty-three.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

By the Ga. Constitutionalist, of 6th we received returns from the election in 13 counties, for members to Congress.—The candidates on each ticket run pretty closely together.—We give below the vote for Cooper, Democrat, and Habersham, Whig. We have no room for a full statement—Cooper's vote differs very little from the vote received by the other Democratic nominees.—While that of Habersham, exceeds, a little, we believe, the vote received by his associates.

COUNTIES.	COOPER.	HABERSHAM.
Richmond,	614	723
Baldwin,	320	308
Jasper,	471	415
Morgan,	341	407
Hancock,	277	440
Wilkes,	370	447
Cheatham,	684	563
Green,	121	738
Newton,	376	731
Warren,	318	459
Clark,	279	485
Taliaferro,	65	354
Oglethorpe	98	487
	4344	6557
		4344

Whig maj: so far 2213

At the election in Oct. 1841 when McDonald, democrat, was elected over Dawson, whig, by a majority of upwards of 3,000; McDonald received in the above named 13 counties 4,375 and Dawson 6,790.

For the legislature we have returns from 14 counties. In Clarke, Columbia, Green, Jasper, Oglethorpe and Taliaferro, no change since last year; Baldwin whig last year now democratic. In Burke, the Senator and one representative dem., last year whig. In Cheatham, democratic, last year whig. In Morgan 3 representatives, dem., and in Newton 1, last year all whigs in both counties. In Richmond two representatives, dem., last year all whigs.—In Hancock, all whig last year, 1 dem. rep. In Wilkes all whigs, last year all Democrats.

The Mi. Agricultural Fair will be held in Jackson, on the 9th, 10th and 11th, Nov.

RHODE ISLAND.—The convention to reform the constitution of Rhode Island met at Newport on the 13th September. Mr. Ennis introduced a resolution that the 3d article of the "people's constitution," which declares that the people have a right to change their constitution, whenever they please, should be incorporated in the Bill of Rights. The whole session, up to the last accounts, had been engaged in the discussion of this proposition. We have become engendered indeed when such a plain principle of liberty is seriously debated! To deny a proposition, so clearly set forth in the declaration of Independence, and hitherto undenied, is an evidence of the political degeneracy of the times, equalled only by the new doctrine (new for the South) that exclusive and separate privileges in the shape of protective tariffs, should be conferred upon the manufacturing, to the injury of the planting, and all other interests.

The Vicksburg Whig has republished the letter written by Genl. Jackson to Dr. Colman in 1842.—The Whig has "*falsely and fraudulently*" altered the date of the letter from 1824 to 1842, whereby it might to some be made to appear that Genl. Jackson entertains now the sentiments expressed by him in a letter written about 18 years ago.—As well might Mr. Clay's speech made against the bank in 1811, be now published as evidence of his present views on the constitutionality and expediency of that institution. We were disposed to think when we first saw in the Whig, the letter alluded to, to set it down as a mistake in the compositor, but having noticed its publication more than twice in the same paper, with the same date affixed, we have been obliged to set it down as a wilful perversion of fact, with intention to deceive.

The Louisville Journal has recently published the same letter, but correctly—Shame, on the Editor of the Whig, to let even the Journal outstrip him in decency, fairness and truth.

ISAAC M'FARREN.

The Mississippi (dem.) and the Southern (whig) state that this gentleman has returned from Washington bringing the most satisfactory testimony of his honesty and fidelity as an officer of the government. The Southern says "We have examined the vouchers from the accounting officers at Washington, and find that Mr. M'Farren has fully accounted for all public moneys which have passed through his hands; and indeed, upon the adjustment of some disputed items, a balance would be found in his favor."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Clay admits the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories.

He pledges himself, if elected president, to sign a Bill, abolishing slavery in the District and Territories, if such bill should pass Congress.

He is the father of the protective system, and pledges himself to sign any bill for a tariff of protection that Congress may pass.

Whigs of 1840, ye who then so loudly denounced Mr. Van Buren for admitting the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and for admitting the power of Congress to create a protective tariff, though he was expressly pledged to veto a bill for either purpose, think of these things.

TIMES IN MARYLAND.—A correspondent from Md. writes to us, "Many farmers who have been considered 'moneyed men' are almost penniless. True, they have a large mass of stock, negroes and land, but they are unable to get money enough to pay for ordinary necessities for family use, and are still less able to pay officers fees and county levy.—In addition to these two last items, there is a direct tax of 25 cts. in every \$100 worth of property levied upon them and how they are to pay it no one knows. To meet these impositions the people throughout Md. have most indifferent crops of corn—scarcely any wheat and but ordinary oat crops.—The hard times with us are only beginning to be felt—next year will wring the heart of many a poor sufferer.—There is actually not enough corn making this year to support the inhabitants of this county. Constables' sales are frequent.—I have seen property worth 60, 80 or \$100 sold for an execution of \$15—all this is the result of the nefarious and abominable machinations of modern Whiggery and its patronized swindling shops—the banks—it has been produced by the wild and heedless throwing away of the public treasure on works of Internal Improvement, in which the state has so largely intermingled, thereby creating such a load of debt upon the people as if pressed now, must bring about insolvency and utter ruin without bounds. I hope, however, that the entire political complexion of the state is about to change. The people see they have been deceived and that the promise of two dollars per day and roast beef is a humbug. Some of the people are for repudiation downright;—others are for deferring the collection of the state taxes; selling the States' interest in the public works, and a law to stay executions."

Here are some serious questions asked; which the Southern states that are destined to be a perpetual minority, in the councils of the nation, ought to be able to answer to their satisfaction. We know there are some purlied political bigots among us, who will not pause to consider this grave and vital subject, but rush headlong after their party leader, although he conducts them to destruction.

The Methodist held a Camp Meeting near Albany, New York, about the first of this month, at which from eight to ten thousand persons were in constant attendance.

On the 27th ult., sentence was passed by Judge Kent, on Colt,—that he be hanged.

The ex delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, from Maryland, have published an exposition of what were the views of that convention, and what the measures to be carried out, if their party succeeded in electing their candidates. Amongst these measures is a TARIFF, by which the address says it means "*a tariff for protection as well as revenue*."

So, Mr. Webster in his recent speech in Faneuil Hall, in enumerating the objects the whigs had in view in 1840, mentions "protection, as incidental to revenue, as consequent upon it, or by means of the duty laid for revenue."

How will these declarations correspond with what the whigs here said in 1840. It was then said that Genl. Harrison was "with the South, on the subject of the Tariff, being in favor of the compromise bill, and of course opposed to the protective system."

And yet the whigs thought it most unkind and unjust for us, to say, in 1840, that theirs was a janus-faced party—that their principles at the north and at the south were not homogeneous; that they had one set of principles there and another set here. The letter of L. M. Garrett, Esq., alluded to by us in some of our remarks the week before last, was written to disprove this accusation. But truth is mighty and will prevail, and that letter, contrasted with the extracts above given, and others which we might give, now is evidence to prove now the charge then made.

We copy the following from the Woodville Republican. The Republican is the only Whig paper in the State, so far as we have seen, that stands up, boldly and honestly to professions of Southern Whigs, made in 1840, on the subject of the Tariff.

The Republican plainly intimates that it is no nose of wax, to be taken between the finger and thumb of the "party leader," and placed just where he may wish it, on the political chess board.

AGRARIANISM AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF - THE SAME IN PRINCIPLE.

Some months ago, we had occasion to ask the question of some of the advocates of a protective tariff "what difference there was between a protective tariff and an agrarian law." We have had no answer—perhaps in consequence of the source from which the question came, not being high enough to command the attention of the great Oracles of Restriction and Monopoly. We are glad to see Mr. J. C. Calhoun of S. C., takes the same view of this subject we did, as appears from the extract below, from his speech delivered the 5th of August last.

Will the friends of the tariff system answer Mr. Calhoun—he is certainly regarded even by his opponents, as not inferior in point of intellect to any man in the Union, and if he has expressed an erroneous opinion on so important a matter, it ought to be exposed. It is downright folly for any one to attempt to treat the opinions of such a man as Mr. Calhoun with contempt. We again ask, and we now do it in the following language of Mr. Calhoun—what does an agrarian law in principle, differ from a protective tariff law? Heir him:

"Considered in this milder light, where, Senators, will you find the power to give the assistance asked? Or, if that can be found, how can you reconcile it to the principles of justice or equity to grant it? But suppose that to be overcome, I ask, are you prepared to adopt as a principle, that whenever any branch of industry is suffering from depressed prices, is it your duty to call on all others to assist it. Such is the broad principle that lies at the bottom of what is asked; and what would it be, if carried out, but equalization of income? And what that, but agrarianism, as to income? And in what would that differ, in effect, from agrarianism of property, which you, on the opposite side of the chamber profess so much to detest? But, if you are not ready to carry out the principle in its full extent, are you prepared to restrict it in a single class—the manufacturers? Will you give them the great and exclusive advantage of having the right of demanding assistance from the rest of the community, whenever their profits are depressed below the point of remuneration by vicissitudes to which all others are exposed?"

Here are some serious questions asked; which the Southern states that are destined to be a perpetual minority, in the councils of the nation, ought to be able to answer to their satisfaction. We know there are some purlied political bigots among us, who will not pause to consider this grave and vital subject, but rush headlong after their party leader, although he conducts them to destruction.

It was but yesterday that we were made acquainted with the history of a family of females—an aged mother and three daughters—who, before the failure of the United States Bank, were worth thirty thousand dollars. The whole of this sum was vested in the institution named, and from the whole of which they could not now probably realize over one hundred or two hundred dollars! They dressed and lived during their prosperity as their amount of property seemed to justify, and without preparing themselves in any particular vocation with which to struggle against competition for their living. When adversity came they could turn their hand to no occupation with profit, even had labor been offered them. The apparel that they possessed when their misfortune befel them, enabled them to attend their church and appear in the street respectably clad, until within a short time. It was known that they were among the victims of the plan-